

The Hong Kong Daily Press

NO. 7785 號五十三百七千七第 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1882. 五拜禮 號九十二月九年亥癸

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
September 28, P. 22, Chinese steamer, 320, Balfour, Canton, 28th September.
September 28, M. 21, Chinese steamer, 472, C. R. Nill, Whampoa, 28th September.
September 28, T. 21, Chinese steamer, 320, T. G. P. 22, Canton, 28th September.
September 28, P. 22, Chinese steamer, 320, T. G. P. 22, Canton, 28th September.
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DEPARTURES.
September 28, P. 22, Chinese steamer, 320, T. G. P. 22, Canton, 28th September.
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BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,500,000.
LONDON BANKERS.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Deposits.
On Current Accounts.
On Bills of Exchange.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND £250,000.
CHIEF OFFICE: HONGKONG.
BRANCHES: SHANGHAI, SWATOW, AMOY, PEKING, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, CANTON, HONGKONG.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.
K. L. Y. & W. A. L. S. H.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
M. R. WALTER BREWER is no longer employed by the firm.

THE GEE CHEONG COMPANY.
NOTICE: The firm has been dissolved.
M. R. WALTER BREWER is no longer employed by the firm.

THE SHAO SHING COMPANY.
NOTICE: The firm has been dissolved.
M. R. WALTER BREWER is no longer employed by the firm.

MR. WILLIAM T. JONES.
NOTICE: The firm has been dissolved.
M. R. WALTER BREWER is no longer employed by the firm.

FOR SALE.
WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER.
M. R. WALTER BREWER is no longer employed by the firm.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.
NOTICE: The firm has been dissolved.
M. R. WALTER BREWER is no longer employed by the firm.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION.
NOTICE: The firm has been dissolved.
M. R. WALTER BREWER is no longer employed by the firm.

TO BE LET.

ROOMS TO LET.
Apply to SANDER & CO.
HONGKONG, 28th September, 1882.

THE LITTLE HOUSE.
Apply to J. M. GUEDES.
HONGKONG, 27th September, 1882.

TWO GODOWNS.
Apply to L. J. DE CARVALHO.
HONGKONG, 27th September, 1882.

THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE.
Apply to J. A. DE CARVALHO.
HONGKONG, 27th September, 1882.

GRANITE GODOWNS TO LET.
Apply to SHARP & CO.
HONGKONG, 27th September, 1882.

ROOMS TO LET.
Apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
HONGKONG, 27th September, 1882.

HONGKONG WAREHOUSE GODOWNS.
Apply to SHARP & CO.
HONGKONG, 27th September, 1882.

SMITH'S PATENT DREDGERS.
Apply to SHARP & CO.
HONGKONG, 27th September, 1882.

THE OUTRIGGER "PIRANOR" 40 feet.
Apply to SHARP & CO.
HONGKONG, 27th September, 1882.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on the 30th September, 1882, at 2 P.M., on the 30th September, 1882, at 2 P.M., on the 30th September, 1882, at 2 P.M.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM TRIESTE, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE "ORION."
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM TRIESTE, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE "ANADIR."
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
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INTIMATIONS.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TIENTSIN.
THE "DOUGLAS."
Captain S. Ashby will be despatched for the above ports, on the 30th September, 1882.

FOR HONGKONG AND KAPOOR.
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able for the opium-smoking in China, which is declared to be asping the vitality of the race, and impoverishing the nation. Now the total import of foreign opium—Indian, Persian, and Turkey—in 1881 was 79,074 piculs, or little more than one-third of that which in the Southern provinces, leaving out of calculation the product of Chekiang, Honan, Kiangsu, Manchuria, and other parts. It is notorious, too, that the inland provinces have never been consumers of the Indian drug, the opium going to supply that demand. Mr. Spence, moreover, goes on to give testimony against the reputed will effects of the narcotic on those who inhale it. He asserts that the people of Szechuen, who are perhaps the most constant opium smokers in the Central Kingdom, will well compare physically with any people in China. Mr. E. H. PARKER considers the Szechuen people inferior to the people of Hupeh, but he admits that the former are quite up to the average of the Chinese race. Mr. Spence expresses an opinion that the opium-trade is comparatively harmless. "So far as my own experience goes," he says, "I have seen on a Saturday night in the streets of a large town in England more vice-born misery and more agonized faces than I did in four months in the greatest opium-smoking provinces of this empire. The ordinary Chinese opium-smoker is no more a victim to opium than a sailor is a victim to his daily quack, and each part of the general flow of sympathy in England for misery in foreign lands is given to him who might well be retained at home for a 'thor object.' These be sensible words and true, but we fear they will be wasted upon the agitators at home, who have primed themselves for a work, taken up a crusade, and will not be persuaded that their mission is quackery, foolery, and mischief. Facts may be paraded in front of them, statistics marshalled before their eyes, proving conclusively that the evil attending opium smoking arising beside those which arise from drink, that the percentage of smokers to excess to the population in China is absolutely trifling compared with that of inebriation to the population of the United Kingdom, that the larger proportion of the drug is grown in China, and that the loss of the Indian supply could readily be made up by Western China, Turkey, Persia, and Mouabique—all this may be convincingly demonstrated, but the Anti-Opium Society could not be induced to transfer its attention to the weak, the erring, and alcoholically degraded among their own countrymen. The true spirit of charity dwells not with these misguided persons, who clearly follow up their errands more as a pastime than as a work of philanthropy.

The delivery of the American mail was begun as usual yesterday.

The French steamer *Belles* was to be docked at Keelton last night.

The Pacific Mail steamer *City of Tokio* left San Francisco on the 21st inst., and is due here on the 19th proximo.

The Agents of the Great Northern Telegraph Company announce that the Amoy-Guadal cable is again interrupted.

The Japan Gazette says that sixteen electric lights are to be erected at Yokohama under the superintendence of Mr. Foster.

A telegram has been received from Martin stating that the steamer *Corinth*, with a cargo of 150 tons of goods, was wrecked on the 15th inst. It is possible to ascertain its direction will arrive.

We are requested by the Postmaster-General to state that correspondence will be forwarded for Australia by the contract packet *Perin* to Singapore to catch the *Ennis*.

Amongst the passengers by the steamer *Oceanic*, which arrived yesterday from San Francisco, was Dr. C. J. Wherry, Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital.

We are informed by the Agent that the steamer *Admiral*, which left San Francisco on the 15th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 7th proximo.

We acknowledge receipt of quite a bulky volume on the "Curse of Japan," being a reprint of essays that have appeared in Yokohama papers. The work is issued from the office of the *Japan Gazette*.

General Jno. A. Halderman, Minister Resident for the United States in Siam, left yesterday by the O. & S. steamer *Oceanic* on his way to Bangkok. General Halderman is the first foreign representative who has been raised to the rank of Minister to Siam.

It will be seen by the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s notice on our fourth page that the next steamer of the company to leave for Hong Kong, October, at noon, so that after the mail by the *Perin*, leaving this afternoon, both the English and French mails will leave on Tuesday.

It is probable the capital of Japan will soon be lighted by electricity, a Yokohama contemporary says. The Osaka Company propose to light the city of Kobe by electricity, and an estimate is about to be established on light fifty feet high before their office in Ginza, with power equal to 3,000 candles.

We regret to have to record the death, yesterday morning, of the Government Civil Hospital, of Mr. Jose Harold, chief engineer of the river steamer *Kaituma*. Mr. Harold, who was well known and liked in this colony and in Canton, and having many friends, died at the age of 40, and was only recently admitted to hospital. The funeral, which took place yesterday afternoon, was attended by many of his friends and members of the *Mission* body.

On Wednesday evening the Good Templars of this colony held their anniversary at the Temperance Hall, and the gathering was one of the most successful of the kind that has taken place here. The evening was spent in singing, and the hall was well filled. The ladies of the lodge were present, and the evening was a most successful one. The ladies of the lodge were present, and the evening was a most successful one.

Inspector-General, compiled an able review of the whole. In that document Sir Robert Havelock held it to be proved that the native police equals the foreign import; that in China opium "was known, produced, and used long before any Europeans began the sale of the foreign drug along the coast," and that the number of smokers in China may be said to be in all 2,000,000, or two-thirds of one per cent. of the population. The reports of the Commissioners of Customs were of course only based on estimates, no reliable returns being available for the purpose, and none of them went into the production of Szechuen, the principal opium growing province in the Empire, with the minutest care. Mr. Spence has done. That gentleman says that Szechuen produces not less than 177,000 piculs of opium per annum, and South-west China, including Szechuen, about 224,000 piculs. These figures, if correct, or even approximately so, are the ground from under the feet of the Anti-Opium agitators, who so menaciously and continually reiterate the charge that we are forcing poison on China. Let any sane man consider the facts for one moment. The British Indian Government is held respon-

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

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CHAPTER FIRST

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HONGKONG TEMPERATURE

<u>FORM NUMBER</u>		<u>DATE</u>	<u>STATION</u>
		<u>September 24th</u>	
Airometer - 9 A.M.			80.112
Airometer - 1 P.M.			80.064
Hydrometer - 4 P.M.			P 80.064
Barometeor - 9 A.M.			69
Thermometer - 1 N.W. (Wet bulb)			64
Thermometer - 1 S.E. (Wet bulb)			58
Thermometer - 9 A.M. (Wet bulb)			69
Thermometer - 1 P.M. (Wet bulb)			65
Thermometer - 4 P.M. (Wet bulb)			83
Vergometer - Morning			74
Psychrometer - Morning (over grass)			80

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

[illegible]

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL

BROTHEL SLAVERY IN HONGKONG

The subject of slavery in Hongkong is, on the whole, not much has at various times been said that which might have been thought difficult to add anything fresh to the discussion. The Colony is, however, indebted to his Lordship the Chief Justice for the very valuable statement he made on the 20th instant in the last of his Orders with regard to this subject. Since that time, however, the various statements furnished against slavery, and it certainly cannot be charged against his Lordship that he quixotically charged it at a windmill in so doing, for the evil which he denounced unfortunately did exist. His estate, Sir, was his action in the case of the said attorney in regard to the said which ought certainly not to be lost sight of. The good he did, however, was not unaccompanied with evil, for, while he did little in the way of suggesting a practical remedy to the evil, his utterances gave rise to a false impression that slavery was in some measure abolished in Hongkong. It is, I think, (I go here, as elsewhere in the British Colonies, but still the effect of his remarks was to give an idea that the law was in some measure, if not fully, and also to throw blame on officials to whom no blame properly can be attached. This is simply shown by the fact that his Lordship has been criticised in various places and in various ways. It is, therefore, we think, be difficult to suggest any amendment of the law with regard to slavery, or the illegal detention of persons, particularly women and children, in Hongkong, as so only difficulty is the detection of these evils. The informing of the subject of the law as to what is lawful and unlawful, and the ordinary law of England rendering legalised slavery impossible, there are in force in Hongkong various Ordinances which are needed for the purpose of more effectively preventing the evil. With regard to emigration there are special provisions to protect the natives of the colony from any unwelcome emigration, and with regard to the unfortunate brutal system of slavery there are also special provisions for the protection of women and female children, and these are also necessary or expedient, as Sir James PHILLIPS says, by the ignorance of those in whose interests the provisions are made. It is, therefore, not surprising that, however, in his Lordship's statement, which is hardly exact. He says, "In countries where slavery has prevailed the most effect of abolishing it without any other measures, Slavery cannot exist unless it is enforced by legal detention of females and the purchase of human beings and their forced service in ordinary occupations." It is no doubt true, but the experience of many may say, almost every country in Europe shows that the mere fact of the law refusing to countenance the slaveholder does not prevent the legal detention of females and their enforced service in ordinary occupations. Hongkong does not occupy a peculiar position in this respect in so far as the peculiar circumstances of the colony and the ingrained ideas and customs of the native population have rendered even the most vigorous laws difficult and the abuse of the same. I have discussed a year or two ago, suggested, as the most practical step that could be taken, the issue of a proclamation by the Government and its dissemination amongst the porous more immediately affected. So far as we are aware, the Government have not yet taken any steps to be glad to know that the present holder of the office of Registrar-General takes adequate measures for the information to their rights, of the females registered in his office as prostitutes. The

Hon. J. RUSSELL is a thoroughly practical official, and his experience in the office of Magistrate and Acting Attorney-General eminently fits him for dealing with the abuses in question so far as it lies within the province of his present department to do so. He has no personal knowledge of the houses we ourselves suggest, nor does he issue a proclamation or notice, or whatever it may be called, but—whereas we suggested that this should be done by the Government—he thinks “the society that has recently been formed here for the purpose of suppressing the purchase and sale of women” would do better.

“Let these circumstances be announced to ‘all the women in brotherhood.’ This we cannot characterize as anything but a very dangerous and mischievous expression.” Judges do often speak thoughtlessly, forgetting the immense weight which attaches to their utterances. The Chief Justice, however, rebuffed them. The Po Leung Kuk, the society to which his Lordship referred, is not formed for the purpose of “preventing the purchase and sale of women,” but “to assist ‘in the suppression’ of the crime of kidnapping” (*sic* the Society’s rules), and in the prevention of the purchase and sale of children and sale of women and children and kidnapping are as different as the legitimate conveyance of goods and the stealing of the same. We have no objection to tender at the Society. In the suppression of kidnapping we have no doubt it will be able to render valuable assistance, and very properly given official sanction, to avail itself of its assistance. But in speaking of the Society its scope must be very distinctly borne in mind. It is true that in clause 12 of the Society’s rules the following words occur:—“The Society will endeavour by every means to prevent and suppress the practice of detection and bringing of justice upon persons guilty of kidnaping and kindred offences,” but probably few if any of the members would think it wrong to purchase a concubine or little girls for domestic servants—slave girls as they are commonly called. They would certainly not assent to much that would be tantamount to kidnapping, such as, for instance, when he says, “I don’t regard to parents the law does not consider ‘that they have any property whatever in their children.’ The Chinese idea is that the child is the absolute property of the father, and in one of the communications addressed to the Government by these ladies, this was represented in much of the same way as to poor parents if they were to be punished for disposing of their offspring by sale. What the opinion of the Po Leung Kuk might be in a case where a girl, in consideration of money paid to her parents, became an inmate of a brothel for a term of years, I am unable to say. As regards expiration of the term, we are not prepared to say, but we are inclined to think they would regard the contract as binding, whereas the Chief Justice of course says exactly the contrary. However this may be, it behoves the Government, while acknowledging the value of the young ladies’ action in suppression of kidnappings, not to allow itself to be guided by the Society in matters relating to personal liberty generally, otherwise they may possibly be led into the anomalous position of giving a tacit assent to the doctrine of property in the persons of others. I have thought it necessary to draw attention to this point. Sir SIDDONS PHILLIPS’S statement, because the Society is as yet in its infancy, and while we hope it may do much good, there is the possibility that it may do much harm, but in any case it would be exceedingly dangerous if the Government relied on it too much, or misinterpreted its objects. So long as we deal with the institution of slavery, as we said at the meeting of these remarks, the Colony is made indebted to the Chief Justice for his able statement.

As a fitting appendix to our recent communication upon the Government's proposed Bill for the Registration-General and the Chinese, and the remarks which fall from the Chief Justice of the 20th instant, relative to slavery, we give the following information, the result of inquiries, as to what is now being done to provide against this evil. The great object of the Registrar-General since taking up the stop to the brothel-slavery by the erection of such safeguards as would render any sort of servitude impossible and prevent false transfers and personations, to which end we believe he has once sought the co-operation of several of the principal Chinese residents interested in the matter. The subject has to be faced, especially when the fanatics who form the Society for the Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act are joining with our ex-Governor in the cry that we are forcing vice as well as opium upon the Chinese, while the Aborigines Protection Society are hurling all sorts of anathemas against the Government for not doing more to stop the traffic of slavery. That there has been much buying and selling of human flesh in this Colony we have shown on several occasions, but the chattels have been either willing victims or the vendors and purchasers have acted in daring defiance of the law. The traffic in human flesh is divided into two classes, one for the purchase of the brothels; children for adoption (if boys), or for domestic servants, if girls. It is with the former branch of the trade, by far the most hateful and repulsive, that we have now to deal. There can be no manner of doubt that the trade in which the brothels of Hong Kong are originally supplied, by the importation of the purchased women, is a most profitable one to the Chinese keepers in whom they practically maintained they had as much vested ownership as in any chattels they might purchase in the market, and the claim was acquiesced in by the women and girls either because they knew no better, or because they had long been returned on their mistresses. The machinery of law and the rules and regulations under which the registration of brothels was worked, proved insufficient for the well meant purpose of making the miserable victims of the kidnapper or the procurers aware that they are free the moment they touch British soil, and the public indignation aroused at the disclosures made in the Police and the Supreme Courts, and the late Official Justice's fulminations against the social and domestic slavery prevailing amongst the Chinese, still farther concentrated public attention upon the evil, which was now to be a serious evil and a disgrace to the Colony.

On the occasion of the present Registrar-General to the post, he at once addressed himself to the task of providing fresh safeguards for the liberty of the subject, in order to, if possible, render not only the detention of any woman in a brothel against her will impossible, but to enable him to prevent her continuing there unless she was willing to be himself registered. We are betraying no state secrets in detailing some of the steps taken to this end. It should first, however, have been mentioned that there are some thirty-four foreigner Chinese brothels for the use of foreigners only, all of which are well regulated, and the women are free. There are nearly a hundred other houses frequented by Chinese alone, which are subject to domiciliary Police visits with a view to the liberty of the women and sanitary and medical inspection. It will thus be seen that the Chinese brothels are divided into two classes, one for foreigners, and one for Police, only one is liable to Medical inspection. There is thus no possible hardship inflicted on the Chinese women, in spite of

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The past fortnight has been dull and uneventful locally. Considerable fulguration has been effected by the misrepresentations in home papers of the Government's administration of the colony.

News of the death in London on the 15th inst. of Sir John Smale, late Chief Justice of Hongkong, was received here on the 25th inst. Sir John was born in 1812, and was a Fellow of the Royal Society.

The British steamer *Heinrich* left here on the 24th inst. for the North, with cargo and passengers for the new territory. This is the first direct steamer from Hongkong to North America, and we hope it will prove the commencement of a large and important trade between the two countries.

We regret to state that intelligence was received here on the 15th inst. of the sudden death of Mr. James Boyd, lately Senior Clerk in the Consulate here, on his arrival in Newark. Mr. Boyd had come to New York on an temporary leave of absence to assume the duties of sub-secretary of the Treasury at Newark. We believe that apoplexy was the cause of death. Mr. Boyd leaves a widow and family, residing in London.

Many of our readers who know and respected Captain Symington, of the steamer *Harbour*, will regret to hear of his decease, which took place on the 24th ult., when in the Red Sea en route for the Straits. Captain Symington was accompanied by his son, Mr. Symington, on his trip, and was with him in his illness, which was rapid. Captain Symington was one of our most gentlemanly shipmasters, and he was a most amiable and popular man.

The following notice appears in the *Government Gazette*:—It is hereby notified by direction of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that in all matters relating to the Government of the Colony, the Government should be addressed in the first instance to the Registrar-General as the official organ of communication between the Government and the Chinese community. It is requested that the Chinese community should refer to do so, to address their communications to the Colonial Secretary, whose duty it will be to refer such documents to the Registrar-General, who will make his report thereon to the Government.

The Hongkong and Whampoa-Dock have lost 3 times the number of an able and energetic steamer, Mr. J. G. Liddell, the Superintendent of the Lo Kwong Dock, having left for home on a business trip. Mr. Liddell was a most popular man, and he himself most decently popular among the employees of the dock, and among his well-wishers, on his departure, was the large body of Chinese employed there. The good feeling which he had for his employees, and the sympathy which he had for the Chinese community, was a most valuable asset. Much sympathy is felt with Mr. Liddell in consequence of his recent bereavement. Mr. Liddell having died quite recently, just as they are anticipating their holiday.

In connection with the loss of the steamer *Harbour*, a rather interesting little episode has come to our knowledge. It seems that some three hundred of the passengers were left in Japan some time, the Chinese *Asai* registering company, and the *Harbour* was left in the hands of the Chinese. The *Harbour* was left in the hands of the Chinese, and the *Harbour* was left in the hands of the Chinese. The *Harbour* was left in the hands of the Chinese, and the *Harbour* was left in the hands of the Chinese.

The Union Line steamer *Yorkshire* bound to Hongkong, left here on the 14th inst. at 10 a.m. The *Yorkshire* was bound to Hongkong, and the *Yorkshire* was bound to Hongkong. The *Yorkshire* was bound to Hongkong, and the *Yorkshire* was bound to Hongkong. The *Yorkshire* was bound to Hongkong, and the *Yorkshire* was bound to Hongkong.

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